COMMUNICATIONS.

[THE NEW NATIONAL BRA does not hold listed respons ble for views expressed by correspondents. Well written and interesting communications will be gladly received.]

Letter from Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, July 29, 1872.

tinguished character. How can our noble

old friend advise the colored citizens to vote

for the man who is the candidate of the heart

would still be in chains and slavery, and this

how did Gen. Grant deport himself in the

don't every intelligent colored man know tha

he was firm, steady, unwavering, and as true

and file of the Democratic party, who are

now going for Greeley, given any stronger,

more substantial or reliable evidence of their

friendship for the negro, than has Gen. Grant

during the war and his administration up to

the present time? The negroes down South

only know two great names-Lincoln and

Grant-the "second and third saviours of their

country," as our grand old friend, Gerrit

Smith, has termed them. How does it han-

Lloyd Garrison, Hon. Gerrit Smith, Wendel

Phillips, Hon. Henry Wilson, Henry Ward

Beecher, Hon. Frederick Douglass, Prof.

John M. Langston, and a host of the old

anti-slavery men are going for Grant? Here

is the force of numbers and the weight of

evidence in the scale of advice to the colored

voters of the Republic. While I say this,

do not doubt the sincerity and well-meaning

inte which the colored citizens are placed by

the present course of Mr. Summer. He must

know, he does know, how unlimited is our

gratitude to him. We not only esteem him

as a mere friend, but we venerate him as a

I candidly believe that the newly made

colored citizens of the South will doubt any

man, black or white, who will advise them to

vote for the man that Jeff. Davis and their

Of course, we are not unmindful nor un-

grateful to Mr. Greeley for his former advo-

caey of our cause, but the great question is,

not what Mr. Greelev has been, but what he

is now. The attitude of the Greelev of to-

Civil Rights.

SIR: In your issue of last week I saw

letter from some Mr. M. H. W., and a reply

to make a few remarks on the latter article

must admit with all frankness, and I have

supposed him to be consistent and a defender

1872, where find him frankly and unequivo-

cally endorsing Mr. Sumner, and his work in

opposition to slavery and also appreciating

his recent efforts in behalf of our civil rights

justify this outrage and wrong perpetrated

ored persons were admitted in Mr. Hassler's

great many of his white patrons. Well even

difference would that make when the colored

people would take the seats made vacant by

the withdrawal of the whites, and pay the

same prices paid by the white people? But

it is not so much what Mr. Hassler would lose or gain. It is not a question of money

at all. It is that danuable caste and pride

of race that we hear preached every day,

and nothing else; and Col. Forney knows

very well what it is. We heard that same

old cry here some time ago, when the white

people were declaring if colored people were

o have the right to ride in the street cars

they would walk before they would submit

to such an insult; but they all ride together

now without any difficulty, and thus it would

be in this case if Mr. Hassler would throw

open his gates to all except rowdy charac-

ters. But the most absurd and inexcusable

part of this article is found in the following

paragraph, where it says: "This state of af-

fairs is to be regretted; but that it exists is

certainly not Mr. Hassler's fault." Mark

you, Col. Forney openly acknowledges that

Mr. Hassler has unquestionably a legal right

to sell tickets to any class of persons; and

thus he says it is not Mr. Hassler's fault that

colored people are denied admission to Mr.

Hassler's garden. This is undoubtedly blind-

ness to reason and justice. If Mr. Hassler

has this legal right to sell tickets to any per-

son or persons, and refuses to do so on ac

count of color, how can Col. Forney say the

fault does not rest with him; or, if he does

not, will Col. Forney tell us where and with

-A colored man in Ohio said the othe

whom does it rest?

Very sincerely yours,

To the Editor of the New National Era:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1872.

H. O. WAGONER.

benefactor to our race.

old masters will vote for.

Greeley of one year ago.

Your friend and brother.

To the Editor of the New National Era : It seems that many weeks have elapsed since giving you an item from this section of and soul of the Democratic purty North and our State. The only way we can account for South? Where would the four millions of our it is, that heretofore our residence was fellow-countrymen be to-day if Mr. Greeley's out on the suburbs of the city, where counsel had prevailed in the darkest hours of we used to enjoy many afternoons and the war for the Union and freedom? Don't evenings of sweet quietness, and would often every intelligent colored man know that he employ them by telling you what is going on ng us. But our better half, as well as a broken and divided Union to-day? But our business, admonished us to move in town, and here we are, right in the heart of it, on trying hours of the nation's struggle? Why, an elevated spot, surrounded by numerous friends, and with a beautiful view of the noble Mississippi. And often have we attempted throughout the struggle, as the needle is to to drop you a line, when some good neighbor the pole. Have the leaders and the rank would drop in for a chat and a pastime; and yet while talking they wanted to know why we do not give the news of Mississippi to

OUR DERT.

We saw in the Golden Aye, a few weeks since, where Mr. Tilton stated that the debt of Mississippi was nothing, but the Radicalsor carpet-bag government, as he calls it -have increased it to more than a million dollars! He either knows not what he is saying, or, pen that our old and well-tried friends-Wm. if knowing, he stated an untruth. The debt of this State is over \$30,000,000, contracted and shamefully repudiated by a Democratic government. Over thirty years ago the Democrats contracted a debt of \$7,000,000. and after each henchman doubtless got a good share of it, a Legislature of their own stripe repudiated the whole of it, so that Mississippi bonds have no market value outside of our own limits; yet she is ready, we of the noble Charles Sumner. He is incapa think, and able to pay the principal and a ble of intentionally doing harm to the colored portion of the interest, if the bondholders race. Profoundly do I regret the attitude are willing to accept this proposition. We think the matter will yet be submitted to the people as to whether we shall pay the whole debt, principal and interest, and thus regain the credit of the State, or to allow it to remain as it is, as a milestone of infamy and treachery of the Democratic party. And we suppose if the Republicans should undertake to pay the repudiated debt. Mr. Tilton and cohorts would parade in large types that the Radicals have increased the debt in this State to \$30,000,000.

Our State would not be owing a dime but for the incipient warfare the Democrats make on everything we do, and do their best to depreciate our bonds within and ouiside our own borders. For example: About a day is very different from the attitude of the year ago this city passed an ordinance authorizing an issuance of bonds to the amount of \$400,000; a committee went on to New York to sell them, and were offered 821 cents for the whole amount, but the day after their arrival the banker, who was about making arrangements to purchase the bonds, received a letter from one of the most virulent Democrats of this city-a man of very little means himself, and with little influence-stating thereto from the Philadelphia Press. I wish that the city would not be able to redeem the bonds if sold, and the tax-payers did not | Col. Forney is a gentleman of ability we intend to pay their taxes to a Radical government. This was the substance of his letter; and, of course, the broker asked for of our rights, but I think he has acted some further time, and finally the highest we could what inconsistent in this matter, and to deget for the bonds was 75 cents! The money monstrate that beyond all shadow of a doubt was absolutely needed for the improvement I must only refer to the editorial which apof the city, and by this interference, with no peared in the Philadelphia Press July 13, other palpable excuse than hatred to Republicanism, the city became the loser of 71 cents on four hundred thousand dollars!

GREELEYISM

will not make much headway in this State. Now, if Col. Forney supports, endorses, and Brady-all Southern white Republicans cord, how can be attempt apologetically to have espoused Greeleyism, but they have gone over by themselves, without taking a upon our fellow-citizen, Mr. M. H. W., withsolitary recruit. All of these are known as out placing himself in an inconsistent and perfect haters of carpet-baggers and of civil false position, totally unworthy of Col. Forrights for the negro. Brunett is President of ney. I am very sorry that our friend Forour Senate, and no member of that body did ney has taken this course, and hope he may more last winter to prevent-and possibly see his error and rectify it for the sake of helped to steal-our civil rights bill than he. justice and honesty. Col. Forney says if col-The other two are men of no influence whatever among the Republicans. They can go, gardens that he would without doubt lose a and we are rather glad to get rid of them, as they were continual disturbers in our ranks. if he did lose some of his white patrons, what

THE FIGHT FOR CONGRESS is going on in this District at a terrible rate, and is fast reaching fever heat. The aspirants are Hon. James Lynch, our Secretary of State ; Hon. Geo. F. Brown, Judge of the Circuit Court of this District; Hon. Geo. C. McKee, our present Congressman, and Mr. M. Shaughnessev, the U. S. Marshal. It is hard as yet to tell who will win. This county, which has ten out of the thirty-night delegates to the District Convention, instructed them to vote for McKee. Hinds, which has eight of the number, favors Shaughnessey; while the people, who know Judge Brown, concede him to be the ablest of the four; and the colored people who, form ninety-nine onehundredths of the Republican voters of the District, want Lyuch. But you know how these conventions are manipulated, and it is very seldom that the free untrammeled people can have their choice: I doubt very much that there will be more than one colored Congressman from this State! Money! What can it not do? But if it is resorted to much longer in depriving the people of their choice, we would not be surprised if the colored people would become lukewarm in supporting those who resort to it in working up

One thing, however, is sure, and that is, the whole people will lease the White House to Grant for four years more, and will let Wilson preside over the Senate. Fice la Civis. Grant and Wilson!

Letter from Denver.

DENVER, July 31, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era:
The announcement of Senator Sumner's letter to the colored citizens, advising them to vote for Greeley and Brown instead of for Grant and Wilson, comes to us this morning by telegraph. I am touched by it, confused with it, and surprised at it. Wonderfully strange are the changes of man; aye, even of great, good men. Oh! how you, and I, and others regret to be compelled to differ with such a friend as the Hon. Charles Sumner. Can it be possible that in this strangely

NEW NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1872.

The dynasty of the Bourbons understoothat this infusion of ideas was transforming

appeal to the extreme resort of revolution. They prosecuted the university, and the university continued its propagation of ideas and the education of youth for liberty. From this action and reaction, the attack of the one and the resistance of the other, from the tenacious propagands and continued persecution, resulted what always happens among Latin people when an idea is condensed and oppressed by power—a revolution. And this revolution, begun in 1856, did not succeed until 1868. It had its period of long preparation, in which the Republicans carried on

and with the sufferings of exile their un-shaken fidelity to the Republic. It had its day of victory, the 29th of September, 1868, in which the dynasty fled, and those princi-

ples essentially Republican came to be the formulas of our policy—the sovereignty of the nation, the rights of the individual, and universal artifacts.

versal suffrage.

The revolutionary movement has, after

pen that a movement Democratic in Charac-ter, and consequently of anti-monarchical tendencies, did not attain the Republic?

o-operating with it, and these Conservative

elements demanded that the ancient monar

chical form should be restored, knowing that with the ancient monarchical form they would

The Ku-Klux Laws.

transgressing all constitutional limits of pow

"I hold our Government, bound by it

ous suspension, which has no its own limitation. Of the Election law he said:

ity have been Republi Democrat has suffered.

obnoxious, if that be possible, to their party. But, unfortunately, this is an error. The law applies only to Presidential and Con-

Since the close of the rebellion not les

-Here is the latest idea about brain-work:

in retrospective view.

South :

There were several reasons for this. The revolution which broke out so often only triumphed when Conservative elements were

No sensible man, who has read the news No sensible man, who has read the newspapers of the day, doubts that the Ku-Klus were a reality less than a year ago. They were an organization formed to prevent the negroes voting the Republican ticket, and to this end they burned, whipped, mutilated, and murdered numberless victims. In support of this assertion we quote Horace Greeley's speech, made in June, 1871, in which he said:

"I have been asked, are there any Ku-"I have been asked, are there are any Ku-"I have been asked, are there any Ku-"I have been asked, are there are any Ku-"I have been asked, are the Ku-Ku-Ku-"I have been asked, are the to seemingly deviate from principle, on account of a dislike to a single man? Men are as light as feathers when compared with principles, for principles live while men die. And no man understands this better than does the gifted Charles Sumner. But I am almost bewildered in contemplating this dis-

Klux down South? Yes, gentlemen, there profound disgust when I think of these mer profound disgust when I think of these men covering themselves up with second-rate calico, masking their faces, arming themselves to the teeth, and riding around to the cabins of poor, harmless negroes, dragging them from their beds, and whipping and maining them till they are compelled to swear they will never again vote the Republican ticket."

After this, no man—especially no man now supporting Greeley—will deny the existence of the Ku-Klux a year ago.

But, says the Democratic press, "the Ku-Klux are entirely disbanded." Then why is Gov. Walker, down in North Carolina, apolo-rizing for them, and "hoping to God" that hey will continue their infernal work? Hear im, as reported in a Greeley paper:

"A party styling itself Republican has for several years controlled the Administration, and has dragged North Carolina down from the high position she once occupied among the free commonwealths of the world, until the ree commonwealths of the world, until her hitherto untarnished name became a byword and a disgrace. The outrages of the Radicals had been so great that the people were driven into taking the power into their own hands, and exercising the God-given right of self-protection. These outrages, combined with an inefficient Administration, care rise to Kukfusion. gave rise to Ku-Kluxism. He was not here to defend the Ku-Klux or violence of any to defend the Ku-Klux or violence of any kind; but he did not hesitate to say, as the Chief Magistrate of the grandest old State in the Union, that when the men whom they have placed in power fail so utterly to do their duty, he hoped to God the people would take the Government into their hands."

This is a palpable confession and a defiant approval of the existence of the Ku-Klux. But no one needed Walker's impudent ad-missions to believe in that. Within a fortmight two distinct cases of Ku-Kluxism have been announced in North Carolina. Doubt-less more have occurred. Both the parties have motives for suppressing reports of them—the Democrats because they are afraid Northern Liberals will be disgusted, and Republicans because they fear that the alarm of the negroes at the renewal of per-secution will keep voters from the polls. But the truth excess. Here is what we have But the truth escapes. Here is what one of the Tribune's own correspondents was com-pelled to listen to, and is impudent enough

pointed set of men you ever saw. I don't believe Mr. Greeley has sold out to them as they think he has, and there's sure to be a fight unless these secessionists down here are allowed to manage him. You don't and can't know them as we do; but mind what I tell you, this whole country will be overrun with Ku-Klux within three months after Mr. Greeley's inauguration. Then if he under-takes to suppress disorder there'll be such a howl as this country never heard."

Some of the Democratic papers take another tack. They would have us believe that the negroes are all at fault, though it is curious how this offensive people always get the worst of it. A dispatch to the Assothus describes an occurrence in Savannah SAVANNAH, July 29 .- The attempt of the negroes to ride on street-cars culminated in a quarrel to-night, during which two whites and several negroes were wounded. There

s much excitement. This, obviously colored as it is, is not savage enough for the Tribune, which publishes a special account as follows:

SAVANNAH, July 29.—The political bit-terness which has been rapidly intensifying during the past few weeks, culminated in a riot, this afternoon, in the streets, between blacks and whites, incited by Custom-house

A few months ago, before the Tribune's guns had been spiked by the treachery of its chief, it would have denounced an outrage of this kind as it deserved. It would have asked if an attempt to ride in street-cars was a capital offense in Savannah, and The Ku-Klux Lieberg and the street cars was a capital offense in Savannah and the street cars was a capital offense in Sa it would have promptly stamped as a lie the statement about Custom-house employés, wit employs the tone and tactics of the old pro-slavery, Ku-Klux Democratic papers.

Does it suppose that all its readers are as lost to a sense of decency, or are as incapable of honest indignation against cruelty and outrage as itself?

other portion of the Democratic press would have it, we suppose, that the Administration speakers have been stirring up strife. The Herold raves about "the seed sown by Secretary Boutwell and those who have united with him in the attempt to excite the passions and hatreds of the negroes of North Carolina against the whites, and closes with the following brutal threat and more brutal falsehood:

"It must be peace or war between the black and white citizens of the Southern States, and Boutwell and his friends are doing their best to make it war."

There is not, in anything Mr. Routwell of any other Republican speaker has said, the shadow of foundation for this statement of the *Herald's*. Senator Doolittle, in his opening of the campaign, warned negroes that if they did not divide their votes their liberties would be in danger, and Walker, as we have seen, sustained the Ku-Klux outrages. But no Republican has followed these evil ex-

umples.

The simple truth slipped from the pen of a Tribune writer when he declared, yesterday: "There is no part of the Union where intimidation is so easy as it is in North Carolina, or where a little money will buy so
many votes."

This is the secret of all these twistings and
turnings on the question of the treatment of "There is no part of the Union where in-

turnings on the question of the treatment of the negroes. Whether the Ku-Klux are boldly declared to have been called into bebodily declared to have been called into be-ing by the measures adopted to suppress them, or whether the negroes are charged with violently getting themselves killed and beaten, or whether all violence is sturdily or even when the Republicans are ac cused of getting up riots to kill off their own rioters—the object of the lying and squrming is always the same. It is to promote the interests of the Ku-Klux Democracy, and bring in the reign of peace and reconsilisting by in the reign of peace and reconciliation by allowing the midnight assassins and disguised marauders to have it all their own way, with Horace Greeley to defend, excuse, or pardon

em. Since the above was written, word comes Since the above was written, word comes that Monday night a Grant ratification meeting, in Savannah, was surrounded and fired on by a gang of several hundred armed men, and many were wounded. This is "reconstitution," with ciliation" with a vengeance. Shall we not all vote for the peaceful candidate whose fol-lowers observe such profound good feeling thus early in the campaign?

Republicanism in Spain.

—The Tribune quotes, apparently with approval, George W. Julian's declaration that the Republican party "is as dead as the bones of Ezekiel." About the time Mr. Julian was making this statement, Mr. Greeley was declaring that he was "as much a Republican as ever." Which is correct? In it The revolution of 1854 had the result of The revolution of 1854 had the result of organizing throughout the Peninsula the Republican party. It called itself Democratic through a scrupulous respect for the laws, but it was a party essentially hostile to any monarchy. This was admitted by its chiefs when, in the Cortes of the time, they voted not only against any hereditary and permanent power. The spread of the new ideas at this time was enounces. Journals 160d, than manual 2000rcs." as ever." Which is correct? Is it the ex-planation that Mr. Greeley is dead? day: "I do not know much, for I was a slave all my younger days; but I know who my friends and benefactors are; the candidates who are supported by the Ku-Klux and their apologists can't get my vote."

convincing eloquence, fighting against the reactionary parties with a tenacious and skillful propaganda, excited extraordinary in-terest. Learned, polished, popular, and literary, they were at once the focus of light

and reinvested them in the light of new science with the Democratic character. Phil-osophy proclaimed human reason as the suosophy proclaimed numan reason as the su-preme criterion for investigating and learning the truth. The tribune, although open only to one person, seconded the movement of the press and the university. A party arose, strongly organized, revealing itself in all the manifestations of public life, sequiring inside and sutside of the law extraordinary energy. The dynasty of the Bourbons understood My early opposition to the treaty of an-

my opinions were unknown. It was only when I saw the breach of all law, human when I saw the breach of all law, human and divine, that I was aroused; and then began the anger of the President and of his rings, military and Senatorial. Other things might be mentioned as show-ing the sympathies of the President, but I that this infusion of ideas was transforming the public conscience, and thus leading inevitably to revolutionary explosions. They prosecuted the press, and the press sustained its banner with great heroism under the weight of enormous times and the privations of protections in the province of the privations. cannot forget the Civil Rights bill, which is the cap-stone of that equality before the law to which all are entitled, without distinction of continual imprisonment. They prosecuted the tribune, and the electors agreed upon retirement from their legal privileges, and notified to the authorities of their intention to appeal to the extreme resort of revolution.

nexation was reserved, so that for some time

of color. President Grant, who could lobby so assiduously for his San Domingo scheme, full of wrong to the colored race, could do nothing for this beneficent measure. * Among the antecedents I deem it my duty to mention the little capacity of industry of the President in protecting colored people and in assuring peace at the South. Nobody can doubt that a small portion of the effort and earnest will, even without the lobbying, so freely given to the San Domingo schame would be a average these. Fig. 12. scheme, would have averted those Ku-Klux outrages which we deplore, so that there would have been no pretense for further legislation by Congress. But he was dis-abled both by character and the drawback

until 1868. It had its period of long preparation, in which the Republicans carried on an incessant and tenacious apostolate. It had its day of explosion, in June, 1866, in which the Republicans fought with the troops of the Queen in all the streets of Madrid, sustaining a battle of twenty-four hours. After the battle came a period of repression, in which the Republicans, although vanquished, sealed with their blood on the field and with the sufferings of exile their un-Second.—Passing from "antecedents." Second.—Passing from "antecedents," I come now to the present position of the two candidates, which is the subject of your next inquiry. If, in any former particulars the two are on an equality, yet in all substantial respects, the obvious advantage is with Horney and the control of the con ace Greeley. Each was nominated by a Re form Convention—one at Cincinnati and the other at Philadelphia—so that in this respect they may seem to be on an equality. But, it will not fail to be observed, that the Convention at Cincinnati was composed of able and acknowledged Republicans, many of whom have acted with the party from its first formation, who, without previous organization, came together voluntarily for the sake of reform and purity in the Government; these preparatory epochs, the final epoch of organization and formation. How did it happen that a movement Democratic in characwhile, on the other hand, the Convention at Philadelphia was composed of delegates chosen largely under the influence of office-holders, who assembled to sustain what is known as Grantism, being the personal gov-ernment and personal pretensions of Presi-dent Grant, involving nepotism, repayment of gifts by official patronage, neglect of public duty, absenteeism, military rule, disregard of constitution and law, with general unfitness, and indignity to the colored race.

acquire their historic predominance. Second In the constant Republican propaganda there Therefore the Convention at Philadelphia, though calling itself Republican, was less Republican than that at Cincinnati. The th the constant republican propagation there had been diffused among the people an idea of national unity, of individual rights and of universal suffrage; but the idea of the Re-publican form had only been propagated in secret. The public propaganda came to the two platforms, so far as concerns especially the colored race, are alike in substance; but that of Cincinnati is expressed in terms most secret. The public propaganda came to the people, but not in secret. They demanded what they understood—the essence of our ideas, but did not demand what they were ignorant of—the form of our Government. Third: Among the Latin people, a people of inspiration, it is necessary for the implanting of an idea to proclaim it in the first days, in those supreme moments of revolution which are the moments of revolution. From the two nominations and the two are the moments of creation. The word Republic was not pronounced by any junta, and the Republic failed. Fourth: The Republicans were divided. Some thought that if the cans were divided. Some thought that if the principles essential to all Democracy were principles essential to all Democracy were admitted, it was indispensable to accept the monarchy; others thought that nothing was attained if the Republic was not also attained. Fifth: The revolution was in part military, and the generals who conducted it feared two things—that the Republic might be opposed to the army at home, and that abroad it might give umbrage to the monarchs of Europe. All these concurrent causes contributed to the result that the revolution of September substituted one monarch for another, and did army of office-holders, drilled to obey the word of command. The speeches praising him are by office-holders and members of Rings. Horace Greeley finds flocking to his support large numbers of Republicans unwil-ling to continue the existing misrule, and as substituted one monarch for another, and did not attain the logical consequence of its ideas-the true Republic .- Emilio Castelar, ble guarantees, and at the same time accepting the nomination of a life-long Abolition-"Study attentively the bayonet law, the Ku-Klux law, as they now present themselves ist who represents pre-eminently the senti-ment of duty to the colored race, they have What was the character of those laws, what set their corporate seal to the shered covewhat was the character of those laws, what their effect, and what the secret aim of some of the master spirits who designed them? Not only did they, while protesting the rights of some, break down the bulwarks of the citizens against arbitrary authority, and by nant. They may continue Democrats in name, but they are in reality Republicans by

lican principles are Republicans. Or rather they are Democrats according to the original significance of that word dedicated to the rights of the people. It is idle to say that er endanger the rights of all. Not only did they awaken in the breast of many, however Horace Greeley and the Republicans that nominated him are any less Republican be-cause Democrats unite with them in support well disposed, the grave apprehension that a government or ruling party assuming so much would stop at nothing, but such measures served directly to sustain in power the very of cherished principles and the candidate who represents them. It is also idle to say that the election of adventurers who, by their revolting system of plunder, were violently keeping alive the spirit of disorder which that legislation was Iorace Greeley as President, with Gratz Brown as Vice President, both unchangeable Republicans, will be the return of the Demoto repress. Some of the very worst of that thieving fraternity have been constantly hanging around Congress, bawling and press-ing for the extremest measures, with no other cratic party to power. On the contrary it will be the inauguration of Republican prin-ciples under the safeguard of a Republican President and Republican Vice President view but that every such act would be likely to give them a new lease of power, and ex-Horace Greeley's Views of the Same Laws. June 12, 1871, after he came back from the

with Democrats as avowed supporters. In the organization of his administration and the conduct of affairs Horace Greeley will naturally lean upon those who represent best the great promises made of equal rights and reconciliation at Cincinnati. If Democrats are taken, it will be as Republicans in heart, recognizing the associate terms of the settlement as an irreversible finality. Gentiemen: In thus answering your two inquiries, I have shown why you, you as colored fellow-citizens, and all who would uphold your two inquiries, and the colored race from indignity, should refuse to sanction the re-election of the President, and put your trust in Hor-

proper occasion advocated and justified the Ku-Klux act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger."

The law here spoken of is the law exactly as it exists to dear including the kellon exactly. the Greeley.

Here follows a good word for Mr. Brown and more about the military rings, and the letter-writer adds: "Speaking now for myself, I have to say that my vote will be given for Horace Greeley; but in giving it I do not go as it exists to day, including the habeas cor-pus suspension, which has now expired by to the Democratic party, nor am I any less a "It is urged by the Democratic organs that the law is to be enforced in State and muni-cipal elections. This is done to make it more

reasons for his decision, with allusion to civil service reform, "the one term principle," and the quarrelsome nature of the President added. Much of the previous matter is repeated as

He continued: Allow me to call attention to another and controlling consideration which cannot be neglected by the good cit-zen. Watching the remarkable movement which has ended in the double nomination of gressional elections, though we heartily wish it could be made to apply to all others." Horace Greeley, it is easy to see that it did not proceed from politicians, whether at Cin-cinnati or Baltimore. Evidently it was the -- since the close of the rebellion not less than twenty-three thousand persons, black and white, have been scourged, banished, or murdered by the Ku-Klux Klans of the South. The victims of their horrible barbarity have been Republicans. Not a single

"Brain-work cost more food than hand-work.
According to careful estimates and analysis
of the exertions, three hours of hard study

\$2.50 a year in advance.

Greeley.

without regret the colored people in organized masses resisting the friendly overtures, even to the extent of intimidating those who The letter of Senator Summer in reply to certain colored citizens of this city, giving this reasons for supporting the "Liberal Republican"-Tammany candidate for President, was published last week. We present below the main points of it, the most of which are familiar to our readers, as they were set forth some weeks ago in his last Santo Domingo speech.

Mr. Summer commences his letter by a contrast between President Grant and Horace Greeley, the substance of which will be found embodied in our editorial columns, in another place, and then proceeds:

My early opposition to the treaty of an
The letter of Senator Summer in reply to certain colored it seisting the triently overtures, even to the extent of intimidating those who are otherwise. It is for them to consider take advantage of the unexpected opening and recognize the bail-bond given at Baltimore as the substance of which the most of which full performance of its conditions, provided always that their rights are fixed. I am sure it cannot be best for the colored people to band together in a hostile camp, provoking antagonism and keeping alive the separation of races. Above all, there must be no intimidation, but every voter must act freely without restraint from they should not take advantage of the unexpected opening and recognize the bail-bond given at Baltimore as the full performance of its conditions, provided always that their rights are fixed. I am sure it cannot be best for the colored people to an a soldier and as a statesman, the one which recommends itself the most forcibly to make the citizent and the provided always that their rights are fixed. I am sure it cannot be best for the colored people to an a soldier and as a statesman, the one which recommends itself the most forcibly to world is his policy towards the American Indian. From the formation of our Government days of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, July 31, 1872.

Of all the great deeds of Gen. Grant, both as a soldier and as a statesman, the one which recommends itself the most for support; but I see no early extrication except in the way now proposed. Let him cut adrift from managers who would wield him merely as a political force, with little regard to his own good, and bravely stand by the candidate who has stood by him. If Democrats unite with him, so much the better. And now, turning to the Democratic party, I hold it to all the covenants solemnly given in the adoption of a Republican platform, with Horace Greeley as candidate. There can be no backward step. With no common sympathy I have observed that Mr. Hendricks, a leading Democrat I knew and established in the many unjust deeds practiced upon them, reports have been at once dispatched to Washington, and from thence circulated throughout the country, that the Indians were on the war path. And the strong arm of our Government has been used to crush out of existence a race fighting for none other purpose than to defend its God-given rights. If there is any one thing that will rise up in the final day before the throne of the Almighty to cast a dark reflection, upon the character of this many unjust deeds practiced upon them, reports have been at once dispatched to Washington, and from thence circulated throughout the country, that the Indians were on the war path. And the strong arm of our Government has been used to crush out of existence a race fighting for none other purpose than to deeds practiced upon them, reports have been at once dispatched to Washington, and from thence circulated throughout the country, that the Indians were on the war path. And the strong arm of our Government has been used to crush out of existence a race fighting for none other purpose than to deeds practiced upon them, reports have been at once dispatched to Washington, and from themce circulated throughout the country, that the Indians were on them country that the Indians were on them country, that the Indians were on them country, th can be no backward step. With no common sympathy I have observed that Mr. Hendricks, a leading Democrat I knew and esteemed in the Senate, has recently announced his acceptance of the constitutional amendments, with their logical results. He proposes as a proper key-note to the extraordictions. ments, with their logical results. He proposes as a proper key-note to the extraordinary movement now swelling to a sure triumph: "Just laws and public virtue." This is a worthy aspiration, entirely fit on this occasion. My key-note is: "The unity of the Republic and the equal rights of all, with reconciliation." Such is my cry, and wherever my voice can reach, there do I insist upon all these, humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence, which I believe must rest upon such a cause.

Henry Ward Beecher on the Sit-

Here is what Mr. Beecher says. Let all

upon such a cause.

read it and ponder : "Now, then, people can take their choice of the three G's, Grant, Greeley, Groesbeck; the brave soldier, the skillful editor, the acute lawyer; the old Republican, the new Republican Democrat, the old Democrat. As for ourselves, we stand by our colors—Grant and Wilson, and the old Republican party which has been bred and proved in stormy days, when the whole na-tion leaned upon it and found it a sure sup-port. It went through the fire and the flood to save our country. We do not believe that the common people of the country are ready to throw away an old servant and put in its the common people of the country are ready to throw away an old servant, and put in its place a party whose whole strength lies in the adhesion to it of the very man whom the Republican party has fought before, at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, at Gettysburg, and around Richmond. They tried to take Washington several times before. They could not do it by bullets, and we do not intend they shall by ballots. This country is not prepared to pass the Government into the hands of that party which has for fifteen years done nother party which has for fifteen years done nothing but fight those laws and the policy which ing but fight those laws and the policy which they hope soon to construe and administer From the two nominations and the two platforms I come to the supporters of the candidates, and here I look first at those immediates, and here I look first at those immediately about them, and secondly at the popular support behind. Horace Greeley has among his immediate supporters, in all parts of the country, devoted and consistent Republicans, always carnest for reform and purity in Government, on whose lives there is no shadow of suspicion, being a contrast in character to those Rings which play such a part in the present Administration. Looking at the popular support behind, the advantage is still with Horace Greeley. President Grant has at his back the diversified army of office-holders, drilled to obey the It is not likely that any party will attempt to overthrow the constitutional amendments. But a law may be nugatory without abolishing it. The spirit of an Administration may neutralize a constitutional provision without attacking its letter.

If the Republican party is defeated it will be mainly by the concentration of the Demo-cratic votes North and South. The Demosupport large numbers of Republicans unwilling to continue the existing misrule, and as allies with them a regenerated party which comes forward to unite in the Liberal movement. Democrats in joining Horace Greeley have changed simply as President Grant changed when he joined the Republicans, except that he was rewarded at once with high office. The change is open. Adopting the Republican platform, which places equal rights of all under the safeguard of irreversity of the control o ccessity it will be the old Democratic party. The voice may be Jacob's but the hands will be Esau's. Now is the time to consider the

be Esau's. Now is the time to consider the may be's.

How far from probability is it, that in a year or two, should this new movement succeed, will the new Administration think it best to pension the Southern wounded veterans, for their service and sufferings. If they are taxed to pay the national debt, why, they will say, should we not be paid for some of our own losses? There is a prodigious property interest in the South, now in silence and obscurity, that may, if fair occasion be given, bring an irresistible power to bear on given, bring an irresistible power to bear on the Government, and double the national debt.

Another Spoke Out.

To the Editor of the *Chronicle:

Will you be kind enough to give place in your paper to the following letter from a colored voter of the District who wishes to set himself right with the Republican party? My name appears in connection with a letter calling on Mr. Summer to define his position. I signed the letter under a misapprehension, relying too confidingly upon the representa-tions of those whom I have always regarded as earnest Republicans. Had I given proper consideration to the letter at the time, I should not have signed it. I am now called upon to explain my connection with the letter and to define my position in regard to the two candidates for the Presidency. Between Greeley and Grant, I am unequivocally for the latter. I am one of those who believe that it is unwise for the colored men to abandon the good old Republican ship in this her most critical time. She has borne us safely through the rough seas, when no other aid was near, and I believe she will yet bring us safely into the harbor of civil and political rights.

While I honor Mr. Summer and am truly grateful for his many efforts in our behalf, I cannot lose sight of the fact that all the measures introduced by him were made laws by the Republican party, and have been en-orced by President Grant. In justice to that party and its nominees, I must give them my hearty support. I also know that the Dem cratic party has steadily opposed every measure looking to the elevation of the black man. Mr. Sumner in his letter calls our atten-tion to the fact that the Cincinnati Conven-tion recognizes our rights in its platform. I would say that their action is specious, and would say that their action is specious, and will not bear investigation. I have not for-gotten that the very men who were foremost in forming that platform refused to yote for Mr. Sunner's bill when it was up in the Senate. Most colored men know this, and are not to be led into the support of those who refuse the practical for the hypothetical. Cau cinnati or Baltimore. Exidently it was the heart of the people, sorely wrung by war and the controversies it engendered, which found this expression. Sir Philip Sidney said of the uprising in the Netherlands: "It is the spirit of the Lord, and is irresistible," and such a spirit is manifest now, notwithstanding the such a revolution in principles can take place.

There are some who may change, but the uprising in the Netherlands: "It is the spirit of the Lord, and is irresistible," and such a spirit is manifest now, notwithstanding the counteracting influence of politicians, Republican and Democratic.

Speaking of the Baltimore nomination, he says: I do not see how it can be regarded otherwise than as a peace offering. As such it is of infinite value. It is a revolution, and its success in pacifying the country will be in proportion to its acceptance by us. I dare not neglect the great opportunity, nor can I stand aloof. It is in harmony with my life, which places peace above all things else ex-

shrewd and dry witticisms, which kept the audience on a broad grin. Below it all, however, was the flow of a deep, earnest conviction of duty and right.

The executive committee appointed at

-Every intelligent colored man will agree with Mr. Summer that "the present condition of the colored citizen is in peril." They

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Grant and the Indians.

BY W. J. JOHNSON.

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it cannot be best for the colored people to band together in a hostile camp, provoking antagonism and keeping alive the separation of races. Above all, there must be no intimidation, but every voter must act freely without restraint from league or lodge. Much better will it be when the two political parties compete for your votes, each anxious for your support. Only then, will that citizenship by which you are entitled to the equal rights of all, have its full fruits. Only then will there be that harmony which is essential to a true civilization. The present position of the colored citizen is in peril. He is exposed to injurious pressure where he needs aupport; but I see no early extrication exposer to the civilized, and especially the Christian, which recommends itself the most forcibly to the civilized, and especially the Christian, moriting the most forcibly to the civilized, and especially the Christian, Indian. From the formation of our Government down to President Grant's administration, the explication to the civilized, and especially the Christian, which recommends itself the most forcibly to the civilized, and especially the Christian, moriting the control of the civilized, and especially the Christian, moriting the control of the civilized, and especially the Christian, moriting the control of the civilized, and especially the Christian, moriting the control of the civilized, and especially the Christian, moriting the control of the civilized, and especially the Christian, moriting the control of the civilized, and especially the Christian, which is policy towards the American that our civilized, and especially the Christian, moriting the civilized, and especially the Christian, which is policy towards the American the civilized, and especially the Christian, which is policy towards the American that our civilized, and especially the Christian, which is policy towards the American that our civilized, and especially the Christian, which is policy towards the American that our civilized, and especially

When Gen. Grant was called to the Presidential chair we were just on the verge of a war with the Indians. Gen. Sheridan had been ordered to the western frontier with been ordered to the western frontier with three thousand men to quell the up-rising. All realized the terrible misfortunes that would result from an Indian war. Longing eyes were anxiously turned towards the White House to see what policy the hero of many battle-fields would adopt towards the troublesome race. They did not have to wait long before that familiar voice again resounded through the land: "Let us have peace;" "Let us have peace?" Some would say: "How can we have peace when a savage tribe of well armed Indians is marching upon our frontier settlements at the ing upon our frontier settlements at the

Such was the condition of affairs when President Grant took the helm of State.
"What will he do?" was the oft-repeated question. "Will he seek out crafty politicians and send them among the Indians to appease their anger? Will he adopt the pelicy of previous Administrations?" These questions were seen answered by the pelicy of previous Administrations?" questions were soon answered by the prompt action of the President. He sought not poli-ticians; he adopted not the policy of previous Administrations. But he called upon the Quaker City for some of her humble sons whose ancestors made the only treaty with the American Indians which has never been He sent them as com among the Indians. And, again, he called upon the leading religious societies of the country to appoint men of integrity to look after the Indians and see that justice was done them. The men were appointed, and the management of Indian affairs went into the hands of Christian men. Very soon two of the leading chiefs of the West applied for permission to go to Washington to hold a consultation with the "Great Father." They went to Washington had an integrity with went to Washington, had an interview with the "Great Father, returned quietly to their hunting grounds, and to-day, under the care of Christian men who are guided by the wise councils of President Grant, they are living more peaceably upon their reservations than our civilized friends at the South.

President Grant in adorting and adhering

our civilized friends at the Sonth.

President Grant, in adopting and adhering to this policy toward the Indians, has proved himself a father to the fatherless and a friend to the friendless. He has established a precedent which it is hoped will be followed by succeeding Administrations. It is hoped that the race so long persecuted and thrown about to satisfy the insatiable lust of politicians and ambitious white men, will hereafter, under the care of wise and prudent administration, be permitted to rest peaceably upon their reservations; and that, instead of being wild, roaming tribes, they may be inbeing wild, roaming tribes, they may be in-duced to settle down and accept the civilization of the nineteenth century, and become an useful part of this great nation. Then we can boast of American civilization, of American liberty and equality, without this dark

stain upon our garments.

The abolition of Southern slavery removed one great evil from our nation, but our treatment of the Indians has been an evil none the less blackening to our character; and in the image of God; until we learn to recog-nize their right to the enjoyment of life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; until we learn to give them their just dues in common with other men, we boast of civilization we boast of liberty and equality, with a false-hood upon our lips. President Grant and his missionary societies have begun a noble work among the Indians, and it now remains to be seen whether the American people duly ap-preciate the value of his services, and whether they desire him to continue for four years longer the work already begun. Do we need any stronger proof of his honesty and integrity than his simple treatment of the poor and oppressed? He who deem it not beneath his dignity to stoop to the lowest condition of men, of whatever race, and help raise them to a verifien of treatment heads. raise them to a position of true manhood, is worthy to be called the "Great Father," and

to receive all the honor and gratitude a great nation can bestow. a great nation can bestow.

Some, influenced by mere personal motives, may forget his glorious record. The American people, led on by intriguing politicians or mistaken patriots, may forget the brilliant victories of the war, the return of peace and prosperity to the country; they may forget the reduction of the national debt, and his many other glorious achievements; yea, they may forget that the hero of Donel-son, and Vicksburg, and Petersburg, ever lived; but the American Indians, so long as they remain a distinct race, will cherish a deep and lasting gratitude to the name of U

WE take the following from an account of the proceedings of a Republican mass meeting at Alleghany, Pa. :

Bishop Loguen, of Syracuse, was then introduced to the meeting, and for nearly an hour secured the attention of the assembly by numerous dry and pointed hits. The Bishop as an officer of his church has lately been in North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. He has been among the Ku-Klux, which he declares a veritable affair. Three clergymen in his denomination were murdered during the last year in South Carolina, and many Republicans, white and black, were horribly mutilated and scourged. He says the blacks will all go for Grant. They have learned by instinct to love what their have learned by instinct to love what their old masters hate, and hate what their old masters love. He says the old secessionists and Ku-Klux sympathizers in the South all go for Greeley. That he and his race were regular dyed in the wool black Republicans and went for Grant of course.

He illustrated his remarks by many shrewd and dry witticisms, which kept the audience on a bread gain. Release it all.

this meeting are requested to meet on Friday evening, (to-morrow,) at the *Journal* office, at 8 P. M. will remember, however, that their "peril" has never come from the Republican party.

VOL. III.-NO. 31. political course our great Senator is about to inspired with the purest faith, written with Mr. Sumner's Letter in Support of cept the rights of man. Nor can I observe sully the virtuous achievements of his former The Revival of the Kn-Klay. life? Can such a man's personal feelings of opposition lead him to such lengths as even